

Get You Highest Grain Prices

— maintain a perfectly equipped selling organization in constant touch with market prices and conditions. It is to our interests to work together; we mutually profit when we secure for you the highest prices possible.

We handle grain on consignment or give track quotations.

This Company was founded by the Farmers of Alberta in 1913 and is farmer organized, owned and controlled, for their own protection and benefit.

Let us prove what valuable service we can render you in seasonably marketing your grain. See our Agent.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited
390-340 Lehigh Building - Calgary
You are cordially invited to visit our Calgary Office at any time.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

POSTS POSTS

Split and round cedar

Now is the time to be hauling out your next summer requirements before you start your spring work.

Our stock of building material for spring work is complete. Let us quote you on your new buildings.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.
Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

A. JENSEN, of STANDARD
is offering his excellent business of

Livery and Transfer For Sale
as he is taking up the Ford Auto business entirely.

An excellent business is now being done and possession can be had immediately. Apply to

A. JENSEN, STANDARD

GERMANY'S FRIEND

C. Huntington Jacobs, the Harvard man, whose very sonnet, "Got Milk?", inspired Professor Rano Mer to write a letter to President Lowell of Harvard, bearing the university authorities for announcing the award of a prize for such an unusual poem. Jacobs' poem depicts the alliance of Germany with Turkey, and is entitled "The Chant of Love." It is published in The Harvard Illustrated, and is a paraphrase to the English version of "Got Milk? England!" It follows:

Dana and Bulgaria they matter not;
A smile for a smile, and a plot for a plot;
We love them not, they love us not;
We hold stern power their heads above;
We have but one and only love,
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—
Turkey!

He is known full well, he is known full well;
He rules the Land of the Crimson Flood.
Blink in madness, in craft of his hand,
Cut off by torments of Christian blood,
Come forth to greet his hand to hand,
And tell us of your exulting grand.
An oath which conscience shall never shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.
Come hear the word, repeat the word,
Through Kultur's chafed, make it heard;
We will never repeat our love,
We have all but a single love;
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—
Turkey!

Take ye the robe of our God in joy,
With Kultur from Krupp your ramparts lay;
Trample their towns to a Belgian slosh;
Ye are keen for the work, and will show you how;
Dana and Bulgaria they matter not;
A smile for a smile, and a plot for a plot;
We have fattened their arms with gull and steel,
And the scars of our lash are slow to heal.
But you will we love—
We will never repeat our love,
We love in battle and butchery,
We love the cleaver and love of the crown,
Love of a nation to hell brought down;
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—
Turkey!

He is known full well, he is known full well;
He rules the Land of the Crimson Flood.
Blink in madness, in craft of his hand,
Cut off by torments of Christian blood,
Come forth to greet his hand to hand,
And tell us of your exulting grand.
An oath which conscience shall never shake,
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We love the cleaver and love of the crown,
Love of a nation to hell brought down;
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—
Turkey!

GRAY POTATOES NOW

Patriotic Duty of Farmers—See Kinds For Ontario

Ontario is not in danger of a food shortage, such as menaces Germany and gives incentive to her farmers. But Canadian who grow potatoes are likely to find a large and profitable market, and besides they will render a national service. Every dollar of material wealth added to the resources of the nation at this time is a factor in winning the war. The Ontario Agricultural Department urges care in putting in of the crop, and offers personal advice to growers based upon expert results conducted at the colleges in recent years. There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown on the farms of Ontario. This is one of the greatest weaknesses in the potato industry of the province. Varieties prominent in the experiments at the colleges and in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario are the Empire State, the Defender, Wonder, the Rural New Yorker No. 8, the Queen of the North and the Carmel No. 1 of the late, and the Empire State, the Early Ohio and the Early Beauty or Blue Triumph of the early varieties. Use smooth, well shaped, sound tubers of good size and of the best variety. They are the best for planting. Set them in early ground land plough and plant them immediately after ploughing out, says the Department. Drop the pieces separately from 13 to 15 inches apart in the rows and have the rows 30 to 35 inches apart. The potato sets can be planted from three to five inches deep, depending upon the character and the condition of the soil. Level cultivation is especially given the best results on a light soil, and sowed particularly on soil of a heavier nature. It is often an advantage to sow whole seed potatoes in a sub-soil light in a warm row about three weeks before planting, thus producing short, thick, green sprouts.

Mr. Granville Barker, who published a book on his experiences with the Red Cross on the French front, began his life at the age of fourteen, as a peering at a little Yorkshire town in a little part. He won a great reputation as an actor and brilliant play writer while still under thirty.

BRUCE GAVE FIRST COUNTY BATTALION

Swath From England and Germany Through Out World's War—Where and How Volunteerism Succeeded

The secretary of the Walworth Old Boys' association estimates that in every block in Toronto, there is at least one native of Bruce county, Ontario. The shrouded about count that any budding young man by the name of McQuinn or McFarlane or McMillan you can see the big blunder city, came from Ripley, Kincardine or Walworth. Some of them have not returned to Ontario. They came back to fill the ranks of Bruce's overseas battalions, and that is one of the reasons the 10th succeeded in fulfilling the most quickly of all the county battalions. The 10th haven't a monopoly on the 10th, for strange to say, a big percentage of the battalion's strength is recruited from the German-Canadian of Hanover, Midway or Walworth. But it is not too much to say that the 10th is one of the backbone of the battalion.

Knew His Country
After Bruce county had sent hundreds of her sons to the fighting line the call came in November, 1915, for a battalion of 1,000 men, to be recruited within the boundaries of the county and to be commanded by Bruce county officers. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Weir was appointed officer commanding and he set about in an energetic fashion to improve the common belief that Bruce could not supply 1,000 men for the volunteer battalions. He was better than the common belief. The military possibilities of the district were known to him, for he had been the master of the Thirty-second Battalion and he had been in the front line to colonial since that time. He knew where to expect the biggest excitement and where to apply the greatest pressure. He also knew where he could get a staff of competent officers, from the former Bruce boys now located in all parts of the continent.

Major From Kentucky
Colonel Weir went to the United States for his second command. Major Moffat. The major had been a soldier all his life. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and has held important military posts in Kentucky. He was lieutenant-general of the state militia. Major Moffat is the son of a land-granting boy being sent in the fighting on the front line. It is mentioned on the map, principle as a shrewd plan, then he went to the front line. He made after it leaves the Governor's hand, Colonel Weir and Major Moffat proved an excellent recruiting team. The 10th was organized long after most of the county battalions in Ontario, but by May, 1916, 1,000 men and officers mobilized at Walworth, in addition to a keen company of 100 men to which newly-recruited men are constantly being attached.

TRAINING THE SOLDIERS

Jim Vaughan of Tigers Helped Keep Company Fit

J. E. B. Vaughan, commonly known as "Jim," one of the most well-known and best trainers in Canada, related for active overseas duty with the 10th. His experience in training "Blar" was connected with the Tiger Football Club for fourteen years as a trainer, and when the new Tiger war team was organized he decided that he would continue to be a Tiger in the new role of soldiering. He is an old athlete of base, and many years ago was continually before the eyes of the public as a baseball player, boxer and trainer of athletes, boxers and wrestlers. He took a prominent part in employment, boxing bouts and gained considerable notoriety. He also played with the Dominions and Ontario in the south-western league for four years as a pitcher. Jim Vaughan is probably better known as a trainer than an athlete. He trained the world-renowned sprinter, Johnny Kerr, who joined the 10th Sportsman Battalion as a soldier. Harry Pinner, Andy Kerr, long-distance runner, and Gordon Hemmick. He also trained Charles Conklin, the world's greatest weight-lifter at his weight; Pete Woe, 110-pound amateur champion, and Bobby Wilm, who won the International light-weight championship. As a basketball trainer "Blar" worked in connection with the International team in 1909 and Kentucky's team in 1915-16.

Curfew at 6:30 P.M.
The precautions against rioting necessitated the alteration at Chester of a continental custom. Since the latest days of the Mexican Campaign the curfew at Chester has been rigid, without, it is believed, a break from 1:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. each night. For the last month, however, it was at 1:15 p.m. and then, as the day lengthened, the time was advanced until the midnight hour was reached.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Interest payable 1st October, 1916.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any authorized bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum on the face of the stock.
Holders of the stock will have the right of participating in any dividend made under any terms of the loan in Canada other than as interest of Treasury bills or other like short-term securities.
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on advances made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 10, 1916

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.
Irrigation makes possible the success of culture of alfalfa, the king of feeders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.
Irrigation on the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having conclusively demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.
You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$20,000.00 for improvements (5% interest), principal payment at end of first or second year and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in repossessing stock in appropriate instances.
This is the most liberal offer of irrigated land ever made. See full particulars from

ALAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA



The 1917 Ford Touring Car \$595.00

100 Ford, Out
If your plans for 1917 include an automobile for your home or for your business, the Ford Touring Car at \$410 is the best investment you can make.
It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred dollars and it exceeds but little from for running expenses after you buy it.

By all means, see our models demonstrated and give us your order early—
W. R. MCKIE, Manager,
GLIMCHER - - - ALTA.

Ford Motor Company
of Canada, Limited

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and EmbalmingArtificial wreaths always on hand.
Weather extremes will not affect
these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

T. H. Beach
AuctioneerSales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness

Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

P.O. Box 198

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

EDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 198, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs, left ribs, right ribs, left ribs, right ribs

499 left ribs, left ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND ORREK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, H2 left thigh, g left thigh and
g left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left ribs or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 101 left hip — left
ribs.

DR. BOVAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box,
or three for \$1.00 at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. The Canadian Drug Co.,
St. Catharines, Ontario.PROSPERON FOR MEN Restores Vire
and Vitality
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a tonic will build you up. 25¢ a box, or two for
\$1.00 at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
The Canadian Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent.Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning.
J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

Ranch For Sale

Near Cochrane. What is known
as the Carling Ranch. 1280 acres.
All fenced. Buildings and corral.
Spring creek through property.
Nine miles north of Cochrane. For
further particulars apply to
O. W. FISHER,
Cochrane, - Alta.You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
You'll be provoked at yourself the
day after the fire that sweeps a-
way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
await your answer.Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, SecretaryGOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
IN
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALLH. D. McKay
O.C.G. E. Bell
K. of R. and S.

Say! Read This

Kitchen cabinets reg-
ular \$22.50 for

\$17.50

Gleichen Furniture Store

Announcement

I realize the greatest difficulty in putting in
the crop this spring will be the shortage of both
labor and power. Having this in mind, after care-
ful investigation of the light tractor field, I have
decided to handle THE BATES STEEL MULE.
This tractor is adaptable to the ordinary sized farm;
is easily handled and kept in shape; will do the
work of 8 horses at less cost; and, very important,
a complete stock of repairs for same is kept close
at hand. Call and see this machine.

Roy M. Allen

—THE—
Championship
Singles

By S. A. White

It was the day of the big regatta. Pierce was entered for the champion-
ship singles. So was Drake. And
the knowing ones conceded that the
fight for first place would be between
these two. The still more knowing
ones picked Drake to win, and Pierce
himself could not help but see that
the former was in splendid physical
trim. No tobacco, nor bitter, strict
training lines were part of Drake's
make. He was a clean-liver, while
Pierce could not boast the same. The
other entries were in no wise dan-
gerous, from the coaches' point of
view. The mist of morning had not
wholly cleared when Pierce pulled in-
to the clubhouse from his early try-
out. Drake's shell bobbed on the
water just below. He, too, had been
sweating in the early mist, and was
evidently now gone in, leaving his
part tied in clear water by the pier.
It was so very early that none of
the others were about, but as Pierce
stepped out on the wharf, Cy Beadell,
a lounge of the waterfront, came
ambling down. Cy was one of the
shady characters always to be found
wherever athletics are in vogue. Cy
was crooked—there was no denying
the fact that he was mighty crooked!
"Hello, Pierce," he said by way of
greeting. "Been having a spin?"
"Yes, that's try-out," the other re-
plied. "The race comes on in an hour
or two."
"Any chance?" Cy nonchalantly in-
quired.
"To win?"
"Everyone has a chance. I suppose
I have one."
"Not if Drake rows," Cy asserted
amphibiously.
This was just what Pierce expected
to hear, but he lost his temper all
the same.
"What the deuce do you know about
it?" he said, warmly. "Keep your
opinion till it's asked for."
Cy chuckled his tongue in the roof
of his mouth. "Saw him on the course
last night," he observed.
That's all. Drake never rowed
the course last night. Everyone in
the bunch did, excepting him.
Cy Beadell chuckled knowingly.
"What time did you fellows quit?" he
asked.
"At dark."
"That's where you're fooled. Drake
rowed the course after the moon got
up—about ten, I think. And say, he
hit a clip! He hasn't been showing
him showing you dunces, half the
speed he has. There wasn't a blessed
soul in sight when he came down, and
I tell you he let out. I was in the
bushes by the turn, and, of course,
he thought no one was near. Row-
ing—talk about speed! I saw him,
Pierce, and say—he'll beat you just
two or three lengths!"
The face of Pierce looked decidedly
blue at this news, and Cy saw it.
Suddenly he changed his tone.
"Look here," he said sharply, "you
want this race?"
"Devilish bad."
"What's it worth to win it?"
Pierce looked at him. Cy winked
one eye. The former's hand went in-
to his coat where it hung, and a
crumpled ten-spot passed over to the
lounge.
"You'll win," was all Cy said. "Take
my word for it."
Looking back as he entered the
clubhouse, Pierce saw the form of
Cy Beadell strolling idly along the
pier where the shells were tied.
The race for the championship
singles was called, and the excited
crowd lining the river banks debated
the chances of each competitor. It
was generally agreed that Drake and
Pierce would be fighting for first at
the finish, with the rest outdistanced.
In social circles, the race gave ad-
ditional food for debate, since the two
bestmost scullers were rivals for an-
other prize in a more delicate contest,
the prize being in substance the heart
and hand of Judge Lawrence's charm-
ing daughter Kate. It was well known
that, in this event, the two would be
trying as they never tried before for
the championship and the coveted ap-
probation of Kate Lawrence.
When Drake sculled up to the start-
ing point, his eye picked out her frock
among the hundreds lining the margin.
To him, it was a beacon, a flag to
mark his winning way over the home
stretch—for win he must!
A mighty roar greeted the start, a
mighty roar and the cry: "They're
off! They're off! Drake! Pierce!
Drake! Pierce!" No. Pierce, Pierce,
Pierce!" went up a thunderous shout
as Pierce gained half a length on his
rival. Drake sprinted and held him
even to the first turn. Behind them
came the screaming tugs, carrying en-
thusiastic spectators, yelling them-
selves hoarse. The judges' tug-boat
blowed the contestants closely. The
other three scullers in the race were
strung out to the rear, badly beaten.
"Lead him, Drake! Lead him—he
can't stay it out. Go ahead, old man,
go ahead—ahead!" screamed his com-
rades. Drake replied with a quickened
stroke, but he could not gain on
Pierce. His shell seemed heavy and
lifeless under his pull. The last buoy
was passed, and the situation had not
changed. Drake's friends became
frantic as they swung into the home
stretch. Pierce still led, and, as he
reached home, he struck the limit of his
stroke. Between the stern of his shell
and the bow of Drake's, the water cap
was widening.
"Drake! Drake!—go up! Go up,
man!" roared to him from the shout-
ing multitude, and the rower caught
the sound of Kate Lawrence's voice
in the throng. It steeled him on the
instant, and he hit a stroke faster
than he had rowed the night before
in the moonlight. It should have
thrown him ahead of Pierce, but it
didn't. The swirl of the water seemed
to hold him off, or his strength had

(Continued next issue)

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words
or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues
for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word
charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found,
for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for
sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or
buy, and any other of a similar nature
will get quick results by being pub-
lished under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for
each animal, three insertions. Over
25 words 1 cent per word extra each
issue.

In order to insure publication
CASH MUST accompany each notice

STRAYED—On the premises of
John C. Morton, E. 4 sec. 22-26-21, 1
black bald face gelding, three white
legs, 8 years old, branded left thigh

weight 1000 lbs. Enquire J. C. Mor-
ton, Gleichen or Standard. 48

FOR SALE—Beckwith Grand Pi-
ano, full octavo, weighs 1060 pounds
\$200 takes. Apply to N. N. Hayes,
Gleichen. 50t

ESTRAY—One light grey gelding
branded JA on left hip and

on left shoulder; dark grey geld-
ing branded BUO on left hip.
Shod on all feet, age 3 and 4 years.
Reward for recovery. D. Gillespie,
Gleichen. 45t

\$5 reward for recovery of each of
the cattle bearing the following brands
R right hip, E left ribs, GN left
ribs, VA left shoulder, and

right ribs. L. Chase, Cluny. 52

FOR SALE—a few choice white
Wyandotte cockerels. W. H. James,
Gleichen. 45

W. H. Quail of Claresholm will pay
a fair reward for information that will
lead to the recovery of any of these
brands T-T right ribs, G left hip
ZP right ribs, left ear under
and over right ear un-

der nick, left hip. 51

FOR SALE—7 roomed house and
three lots. Apply Mrs. D. C. Wish-
art, Gleichen.

Auction
Sale

of W. Haye's live stock, farm im-
plements etc., at his farm s.w. 4 sec.
5-22-23, 4 1/2 miles north of town on
Friday Feb.

23, at 11 a.m.

11 head of horses

10 head of cattle

87 sheep

2 pigs

8 geese

Horse blankets and 4

sets harness

All kinds of farm imple-

ments.

Full set of blacksmith's

tools.

Ford car 1917 model

Household goods

Terms cash and no reserve. Lunch

served at 11.30

A. R. Tudhope
Auctioneer

Money to Loan
The Trusts and Guar-
antee Company, Limited,
Calgary, Alta.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.BUY
DOMINION OF CANADATHREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

\$25.00 FOR	\$21.50
50.00 "	43.00
100.00 "	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1000.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

After being in business for three months we
have a big stock ofamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal OilBonny Oak and
Hot Blast HeatersWe have just received a large shipment of
grain scoops. They can be used for half
bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the
market.When you want any hardware be sure and
call on us. We are always glad to sell you
small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

MASSAY-HARRIS
AGENCYMakes all kinds of good implements
for good farming. Now is the time
to place your orders for spring delivery.The steel box drill is the
best on earth. We have
them.We also have agencies for some of best
oil and gas tractors for farm use. Get
our prices.A. R. TUDHOPE,
AgentLicensed Auctioneer for the Province of
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms
reasonable.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took
effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and
the arrivals at Gleichen are as
follows:

Train No.	1—west bound—2.31
"	3—west bound—14.56
"	2—east bound—4.07
"	4—east bound—17.24

The amalgamated Presbyterian
Church of Gleichen holds services
as follows: Morning service 11,
evening 7.30, Sunday school every
Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week
Bible class at 8. You are cordially
invited to each and all of these
services. Hymn books provided.
Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.
Say you read it in the Call.

PART PLAYED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE

BECOMING SUPREME ARSENAL FOR THE ALLIANCE

Some Amazing Figures Given in the Startling Story told by Sydney Brooks of the Growth of Britain's Armies and Navy Since the Beginning of the War

Sydney Brooks, writing in the New York Times magazine under the title "England faces 1917 in her fullest strength," says in part:

How have the allies been able to maintain an unceasing and disintegrating pressure on the very vitals of Germany? What has made it possible for us to land some 2,000,000 men on the continent of Europe, equipped with every single item in the infinitely varied paraphernalia of modern war? How is it that we have been in a position to conduct simultaneous campaigns in Egypt, East Africa, Mesopotamia, the Balkans, and the Pacific? There are Russian troops fighting at this moment in France and around Saloniki. How did they get there? British subjects in hundreds upon hundreds of thousands have flocked from all the ends of the earth to the central battlefields. What agency controlled them? What power protected them?

The United States has built up with the allies a trade that throws all previous American experience of foreign commerce into the shade. But how many Americans, I wonder, stop to ask themselves how it is that this vast volume of merchandise has crossed the Atlantic in the midst of the greatest war in all history almost as swiftly and securely as in the days of profoundest peace?

One by one Germany's colonies have been torn from her grasp. How comes it that not a single blow has been struck in defence of them by the Fatherland itself? How is it, again, that of Germany's sea commerce there is none that is not strangled by German merchant vessels? How does she show her nose—her nose, I said, not her periscope—out of harbor; and that Germany has been totally stripped of the enormous asset of her foreign trade?

How is it, once more, that the Belgian and the Serbian armies have been retrained, reconstituted and re-equipped; that Russia has been re-munitioned; that France, though her Pennsylvania is in the enemy's hands, is still for purposes both of war and of commerce a great manufacturing nation, and that all the allies can import freely what they need from the neutral world?

The answer to all these questions, and the sole answer to most of them, is the British navy. Our control of the seas is not a mere adjunct to the strength of the alliance. It is its basis. It supports the whole edifice, and it is the only thing that has built up would crumble to pieces. With it they can erect on a rock the instruments of certain victory.

And besides being the maritime and financial bulwark of the alliance, Great Britain is also becoming its supreme arsenal and workshop. Already, and on an enormous scale, she has undertaken the most stupendous task of supplying munitions, ships, coal, clothing, and other material. To her all who are fighting with her turn as to an exhaustless treasure house, and rarely turn in vain. Shells, field howitzers, heavy guns, grenades, machine guns, and small arms leave British ports in immense quantities day after day for the use of our allies.

One-third of our total production of shell steel goes to France. That fact alone, to those who understand the character of this war, is an epitome of the industrial services rendered by Great Britain to the common cause. Three-fourths of the steel-producing districts of France are occupied by the enemy, and our ally absolutely depends on us for command of the sea to procure the essential basis of all modern warfare.

It is the same with other metals. With copper, for instance, antimony, lead, tin, spelter, tungsten, mercury, high-speed steel, and other less vital substances. All these we are manufacturing in Great Britain or in other parts of the Empire, or purchasing in neutral lands and delivering to our allies, under the protection of the British navy. Millions of tons of coal and coke reach them from our shores every week; one-fifth of our total production of machine tools is sent to them, and huge cargoes of explosives and machinery are daily dispatched to their address.

There is a factory in England wholly manned by Belgians and engaged in manufacturing nothing but guns and small arms, for the Belgian troops. There are two or three that do nothing but supply Russia's needs, and two or three others solely devoted to making guns for the French. All the allies, except the Rumanians, are fighting at this moment in British-made military boots, of which we have turned out some 3,000,000 pairs since the war began, and British workshops played their part in the Russian sweep through Galicia last May and the Italian repulse of Austria's offensive.

There are today in Great Britain over 4,000 firms wholly engaged in the production of war material, and not one of them before the war had had even an hour's experience of that class of work. Nearly 100 colossal plants have been erected, and some 3,500,000 people, of whom 700,000 are women, find employment therein. That is a miracle of improvisation that must, I suppose, be unique in industrial history.

We are now turning out in three weeks as much eighteen-pounder ammunition, in two weeks as much field howitzer ammunition, in eleven days as many medium-sized shells, and in four days as many heavy shells as we were turning out in the whole of the first year of the war. The enormous British armies overseas have been equipped with rifles and machine guns

solely from domestic sources. Every month we are manufacturing twice as many heavy guns as the entire army possessed eighteen months ago, the production having multiplied six-fold in the last year, and being still rapidly on the increase.

Americans, I imagine, have little idea of the tremendous scale, on which things are done. Since the beginning of the war we must have ordered and paid for abroad or manufactured at home—mainly the latter—about 100,000,000 yards of woollen cloth, as much of hannel, as much of cotton, about a thousand million buttons, and another thousand million horseshoe nails, 60,000,000 pairs of socks, nearly 30,000,000 blankets, 10,000,000 woollen gloves, 50,000,000 brushes, 25,000,000 knives and forks, a thousand million sandbags, 7,000,000 razors, over 2,000 miles of wire, a thousand million pounds of flour, 250,000,000 tin cans, and at least 200,000,000 pounds of Tommy Atkins' delight—I mean, of course, jam and marmalade.

Besides this we have increased our navy by the tonnage equivalent of between fifty and sixty super-Dreadnoughts; our merchant marine is today all but as large as it was at the opening of the war, in spite of all losses; London remains the financial clearing house of the world, and the British people have brought the value of their ordinary export trade to a figure that must soon surpass the returns for the most prosperous years of peace. And yet, I dare say, there are still Americans who believe that British labor has not pulled its proper weight.

But as the climax to all her other achievements Great Britain has converted herself into a military power of the first rank. After raising an army that far outdistanced in point of numbers any army ever raised on the voluntary system, she has thrown aside the prejudices of centuries and imposed universal military service on all her men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one. Five million men, enlisted in the army from the British Isles before conscription came into force. By the time the war is over at least twelve per cent. of the population will have served with the colors.

And this new army, drawn from every class and profession and trade in the United Kingdom, has shown during the last five months on the western front that it is by far the greatest battle of this or any other war, that they can beat the Germans at their own game. The troops that could carry up the position as a first-class Contamination and Thirsty can carry anything, and the Germans know it. We have developed the scheme of attack which they attempted at Verdun, and we have turned it against themselves on a far bigger scale, with a far heavier weight of men and metal behind it and with far greater results.

Since the battle of the Somme began over 700,000 of the enemy have been put out of action, and what has happened on the Somme is a mere joke to what is coming. We can continue it indefinitely; we can repeat it in other sectors when the right moment strikes. Combined with the stranglehold which our fleets maintain on the arteries of German life, our armies in France and Flanders, backed up by a commissariat, medical, transport, supply and repairing organization that is the last word in military efficiency, are a guarantee of victory as good as any nation could desire.

The world did not know, Germany certainly did not know, I am not sure that we even knew ourselves, of what Great Britain was capable when all her resources of character and material might were extended to the uttermost. But we know now; the measure has been taken; a great crisis has supplied the test, and the nation which Germany affected to despise has become the chief instrument of that downfall which the coming year will assuredly register.

"Gott Strafe America"

There is a notion in England that the "Gott Strafe England" cry has ceased in Germany. I found no sign of it lessening. To it has been added "Gott Strafe America." Pastors, professors and the press have told the German women that their husbands, sons and sweethearts are killed by American shells. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has made the public statement that half the allies' ammunition is American. The feeling against America among the German women is so intense that the American flag had to be withdrawn from the American hospital at Munich, though the hospital was supported by German-American funds.—D. Thos. Curtin, in London Times.

Blaming the Newspapers

About everything on the earth and under the sea has been blamed for the high prices, and now a travelling man writes a letter and blames the newspapers. He asks: "Why did not the newspapers give some warning of the coming high prices so that people could, in a measure, have prepared for them? Editors must be acquainted with all current events, both financial and industrial, and know something of the tendency of the times. Were they in 'calhoun' with the men who bought large quantities of goods when the prices were low and are selling them when the prices have risen?" This travelling man most carefully has not been reading the editorial columns of the newspapers very closely.—Omaha World-Herald.

New Premier of Britain

Always Had Ambition to Get Where He Is, and Managed it By Hard Work

Lloyd George, Great Britain's new Welsh Prime Minister, is no accident! He "arrived" not by chance, but because he set his courage and kept going!

There's an inkling of his purpose in the following significant passage from Lloyd George's diary, written on the occasion of his first visit to London in 1881, when he was 17:

"Went to Houses of Parliament very much disappointed with them. Grand buildings outside, but inside they are crabs, small, and suffocating, especially the House of Commons. I shall not say but that I viewed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his visit to Edward the Confessor, as the region of his future domain. Oh, Vanity!"

In 1886, at the age of 22, George was making political speeches, so noticeable that he attracted a following which sent him to Parliament two years later. He had been the "boy alderman" of Carnarvon; he became the "boy M.P."

He entered the House April 17, 1890, and received an enthusiastic reception. In a letter recording his first division, he wrote, "My first division last night. I voted against bi-metalism, but I couldn't tell you why." A week after his entrance to the House he was asking his first "question."

His "maiden speech," so a member who sat beside Gladstone said, delighted "the old man exceedingly." It was against an alteration in the license laws.

This "maiden speech" was memorable for a simile in which George likened Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to political contortionists who can perform the great trick of planting their feet in one direction and setting their faces in another.

Percy S. Bullen, now New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says:

"Perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to Lloyd George was paid within six months of his first appearance in the House of Commons, when he was dubbed by the members of the press gallery, 'the Welsh Yankee'."

"The 'Welsh Yankee' nickname," Bullen explained, "was given largely on account of his breezily informal methods and his businesslike application to work."

"His delightfully free and easy manner with men and the fact that he seldom wore the conventional frock coat, and never a silk hat, also made him popular, right or wrongly, very American in the eyes of the newspaper men."

Mrs. Lloyd George, by the way, is just as democratic as her husband. Lloyd George lives in the plainest possible manner in the official residence, No. 11 Downing street.

He has neither butler nor valet, and when you call at his dingy old brick house the door is opened for you by a white-aproned maid. While he is easy of access to anybody having legitimate business, Lloyd George has a reputation for not keeping appointments.

Like Pitt (to whom he has been compared) Lloyd George seldom speaks from notes. With an amazing gift for mastering details, he has far more eloquence, like most Welshmen, than the average English speaker.

Lloyd George is usually described as a small man physically. As a matter of fact, he is above the average height. He looks rather diminutive in stature, because he has a large head set upon a frame rather small in proportion. However, he inherits a wonderful constitution.

Live Stock of the West

Changes Noted in Cattle Movement in Western Canada

A great change in the movement of cattle in Western Canada is disclosed in an official statement for the first eleven months of 1916 issued by the Union Stockyards at Winnipeg. Instead of going south, as formerly, the majority of young cattle are going west, and getting into the hands of Canadian farmers. During the first eleven months of 1915, out of a total of 52,223 cattle passing through the stockyards, only 7,790 went west, 49,433 went south to St. Paul. During the first eleven months of 1916, out of a total of 45,864 passing through, no fewer than 25,304 went west, and only 20,558 went south.

In other words, out of the total number of cattle passing through the yards in the first eleven months of 1915, only 16 per cent. stayed in Canada; whereas in the same period of 1916, 56 per cent. stayed in Canada. The actual number of cattle exported to the United States decreased by 23,835, or 34 per cent. Out of the western shipments this year, 8,289 were distributed in Manitoba, 10,030 in Saskatchewan, and 6,985 in Alberta.

A Big Crop

53 Acres in Wheat More Than Pays for Quarter Section

Does farming pay in Western Canada? Here is a man who says it does, and furnishes massable proof. John Larcene, in the fall of 1914 bought a quarter section of land near Holden, Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and last spring broke and seeded 53 acres. His crop turned out well and he sold the greater part of it for \$2,970. His land cost him \$16.50 an acre, or \$2,640, so that the 53 acre crop paid for the land and left a balance of \$330, which would largely cover the cost of operation. This is not an unusual case, similar ones being frequently reported to the railway companies.

"Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen. "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand-new top for my automobile."

Wounded Canadians

Are of Great Use

Many Employed in the Central Registry at Brighton

Many people think if a man has been injured in battle so that he cannot return to the front his days of usefulness are over. This is not the case. On a recent visit to the command at Brighton, the Canadian Associated Press was impressed with the splendid organization and perfect system which is in operation in the Central Registry there. It was further impressed with the fact that all men employed were casualties.

The central registry is a clearing house for all correspondence and documents. Every letter which enters Divisional Headquarters is received there. A synopsis is made of its contents and recorded in what is known as a precis slip. This slip is filed away against the almost impossible contingency of an accident occurring to the letter. All important letters are also registered in a book. They are then distributed to the branch concerned and appear on the desk of the officer in charge in the shortest possible time. When the officer has replied the letter and a copy of his reply are placed away on the file. This file is secret and it is an offence to mutilate or change it in any manner. If the point at issue is of such a nature as to require attention at a future date, the letter will appear on the desk of the officer concerned on the morning of that date.

In the course of time a great many letters will be deposited on the same file, which will consequently be required from time to time by various branches. The system is so perfect that no matter how often the file may change hands the officer in charge of his finger on it at a moment's notice.

Something like 700 to 1,000 communications are received by the Central Registry in a day. Very little effort of the imagination is required to appreciate what it means to open, take a precis, sort and deliver this mail. In addition all orders and communications to the various units and outside world have to be attended to by the Central Registry.

Working in the army is very different from working in civilian life. This branch gives a twenty-four hours' service. The same men would have been greatly upset had they been called upon to do the same work before they joined the army. The fact that they are working for King and country makes all the difference.

British Prisoners

In German Camp

English Bishop Visits Rubleben and Gives His Impressions

The first Englishman to visit, and return from an English prisoners' camp in Germany, is Bishop Bury, who thus sums up his impressions:

"This sums up my impression of what my countrymen have made me more thankful than ever that I am an Englishman, and if I am not very much mistaken my imprisoned countrymen at Rubleben have made the enemy respect us and our brave men at the front. 'During my stay at the camp (Rubleben) I witnessed an exhibition football match, a play at the theatre, which has been constructed under the grand stand, attended special concerts that were arranged, and, in fact, participated in all phases of camp life."

"In all my varied experience I have never seen a better organized bit of community life. The prisoners administer their own affairs entirely, and the German guard and the official censor seems to be there just to fulfil requirements."

"Rubleben is, of course, a race-course several times larger than that at Newbury. The horse-boxes and lodges, with one or two extra enclosures that have been made, are called barracks. Each has its English camp captain and vice-captain. The whole arrangements of camp life are entirely under military discipline."

"This applies equally to games, shops, schools, etc. It is like a small university. There are libraries, art and science classes. All are perfectly organized. No profits are made, and charges of all kinds only meet the cost of expenses."

"There is a very effective body of English police, comprising some of the very best men in the camp. Among the 3,600 prisoners there is no crime, and the moral standard is higher than in the usual community. Such dimensions. All kinds of civilizing, humanizing, and spiritual influences are at work."

"As for food, the men practically live upon their parcels from home. Everything that goes to the life of the camp in the way of materials, etc., has been sent out from this country or provided at the expense of the British Government."

"On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prisoners to sing 'God Save the King,' and this was repeated when I addressed the whole camp in the open air. I shall never forget the scene of indescribable enthusiasm."

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay-day he gave his bride fourteen dollars of the fifteen-dollar salary and kept only a dollar for himself.

"I may add that all letters from the men may be relied upon as accurate as practically everyone with whom I came in contact said they found it so difficult to persuade relations at home that they were not keeping something back."

"The camp censor, a German officer, is an absolutely fair and straight man, in full sympathy with the prisoners."

"On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prisoners to sing 'God Save the King,' and this was repeated when I addressed the whole camp in the open air. I shall never forget the scene of indescribable enthusiasm."

Manitoba Serbian Relief

Collecting Funds for Purchase of Food and Clothing for Serbian Refugees

Money is coming in rapidly to the Manitoba Serbian Relief Committee, which is working in conjunction with the Serbian Relief Fund of London, England. This money is being spent for food and clothing for Serbian refugees in the colonies formed for them in co-operation with the French authorities in Corsica and Southern France. Wounded Serbian soldiers are also assisted through this fund. Indeed the money received is applied with judgment and kindness to the relief of the Serbian sufferers through this terrible European war.

All children who collect \$5 or more for this fund—that is, for the special relief fund for the Serbian children who have become orphaned through the war, will receive a certificate from the fund signed by the Bishop of London, and their names will be placed on the "Roll of Sympathy" to be sent to the Serbian King when the war is over.

Contributions are solicited to the Manitoba Relief Fund, also the special children's fund for this cause. Further information will be gladly supplied by the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, 49 Knapp Street, Winnipeg. All cheques, money orders and postal notes should be sent to her.

Testing Prussia's War Theory

Teutons Now Learning What a War of Nations Really Means

"The plain fact is that the theory of war, having been perfected in Germany about a century ago, is now for the first time being put to the test of experience on an adequate and really instructive scale. They were great logicians, were those Prussian theorists. They saw, what was manifestly true, that it was absurd for a nation to go to war with less than its whole strength. Small professional armies had a certain excuse in the days when transport was an enormous difficulty, but when the progress of engineering made it possible to feed huge hosts and to convey immense quantities of munitions, it was evident that the nation which went to war without being able and willing to throw all its weight into the struggle was playing a fool's part."

Logic decreed that it should be a case of all or none; and in a world in which only a few advanced thinkers (Kant among the number) had ever doubted the eternal necessity of war, all was the only possible answer. To the nation which first acted up to this conception, and did so with thoroughness and diligence, great successes were assured."

But all the world had by this time recognized the cogency of the Prussian logic, and had seen that two (and even more) could play at the game of organizing so as to bring all their strength to bear. The result is that Prussia, confronted by half a dozen converts to her own creed, is now learning what a war of 'nations in arms' really means.—William Archer, in London Daily News.

To Secure Data On Natural Resources

C.P.R. Will Conduct Important Survey to Co-ordinate With Work of Government

An important survey of the natural resources of Canada is being undertaken in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of the work which has been so well done by the government departments and with all other data which the government has not collected, thereby making easily accessible for those qualified to utilize the information as much data as possible relative to the natural resources of Canada. Great care will be taken not to do work that has already been well done, and the effort is one which distinctly calls for co-operation. Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a Boston organization of analytical chemists, are the directors of the work and will do their part of the work with the same altruistic spirit they hope to find among those who assist. The information now available is to be collected on standard forms, is to be transferred to cards in a manner to make it possible to quickly search the cards according to required classification at the moment, thus if one desires to know all places in Canada where deposits of iron are to be found in proximity with limestone, water power, or some other resource, the list of localities can be supplied very quickly. To accomplish this work, which is in the interest of the whole Dominion, it will be necessary to have part time assistants to go to great many people who will be willing to devote a very small fraction of their spare time to the work because of self interest, patriotism, local pride, and in some cases nominal remuneration. Those to whom the plan has been explained have offered their co-operation, and have been enthusiastic over the possibilities of the work and the advantage of such information thus brought together, and classified for the free use of those interested. A bulletin is now being compiled setting forth in greater detail the plan and purposes of the survey, and this will be sent out especially to those whose co-operation is desired.

Canada's Peat Bogs

There are some big peat deposits in the Province of Ontario and Quebec where in Canada, some not many miles from Ottawa, and they are said to be rich in a certain something very much in demand wherever a battery of guns is in action. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle described what he called a miracle town recently in an article in The Times, relating to a place somewhere in Great Britain, where since September, 1915, a lonely peat bog, fringing the sea, has been transformed into an industrial centre measuring already nine good miles square, with an average of one and a half the other. This munition centre on a peat bog will be converted into a good asset of permanent value when it is through with its present State service. As it is "too late" to think of tapping some of the peat deposits of this country as a venture in State enterprise, under national service?—Ottawa Citizen.

Keeping Up With Father

It was a Pike county woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young pupil. The note ran: "You rascal, whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lessons. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound noogie into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—Reading Eagle.

GERMANY'S GAME OF BLUFF HAS FAILED TO DECEIVE THE WORLD

AVENGING SWORD WILL COMPLETE DOWNFALL

Desires Peace Only Because Shadows of Defeat are Lengthening Throughout the Fatherland, and Famine Threatens to Hasten the Approaching End of Her Military Power

Enemy's Submarine

Inhumanity

Crew of Vessel Subjected to Brutal Treatment By the Germans

The senior wireless operator of one of the British vessels sunk by a German submarine has given an interesting account of his experiences.

"We left New York on the same day as the Deutschland," he states, "and proceeded on our voyage without incident till two a.m., and was snatching a few hours' rest in the wireless cabin when I was awakened by the bursting of a shell above my head. The dawn was just breaking, and I immediately made preparations for sending out for help. The second shell, however, from the submarine struck the aerial, and this disconnected the whole apparatus leaving us at the submarine's mercy. The snelling continued for some time and the wireless cabin, of which I was the sole occupant, was under fire till the boats were lowered, and in company with the captain, I was the last to leave the ship."

"The submarine commander directed one of the boats to approach his vessel, and several sailors boarded her carrying explosives and on reaching the ship these were placed on board. Our cook was taken out of one of the boats, and with a pistol pointed at his head, was directed to reveal where the stores and provisions were kept. These were loaded in one of the lifeboats still on our vessel, and we then pulled away with this in tow to the submarine. Here the commander gave certain instructions, and cross-examined the captain, the while a German sailor danced round a gun trained on our boat, the rest of the crew clapping their hands in delight at the prospect of more frightfulness."

"There was one thing I particularly noticed. The submarine had no number, but on the bow was painted the colors of the German flag in a circle."

"The commander of the submarine having gained as much information as our captain cared to impart, directed us to pull away, and, in broken English, said, 'Get to hell out of it.' We got, and the last we saw was the submarine manoeuvring round our ship, preparing, no doubt, to give it the coup-de-grace."

"In a fairly rough sea, with the boat full of water, clad only in my pyjamas, oil-skin, and lifebelt, it was seven hours before we were picked up by another vessel, and right thankful were we when we landed to be received with every hospitality, and thankful to have escaped with our lives."

The Record of Our Navy

What the Empire Has Accomplished With the Aid of the Fleet

Sea power has never been employed with such unalloyed success; never before has a maritime country been controlled, as Germany has been, by the navy. The German navy, that has prevented it floating a keel on any of the oceans of the world. Nor is that all. Under the guardianship of the fleet we have carried out transport operations unprecedented in their character. Seven million soldiers and others have been carried overseas, in many instances making voyages of several thousand miles, apart from 1,250,000 horses and 2,000,000 tons of supplies and ammunition. This country has also been freed from the sea, and communications with the Dominions and with neutral markets have been maintained. Above all, the navy, without a day's interruption, has offered a threat to the second greatest sea power, sheltering its ships behind mines and coastal defences, and has prevented him from carrying out his widely-avowed design of invading this country. That, in brief summary, is the record of the navy.—London Telegraph.

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New View of the War

Two English workmen were discussing the war. "I'll be a long job, Sam," said one. "It will," replied the other. "You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is 'takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans will be in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."

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RAMSAY'S BUSY STORE



Announcement regarding Spring Goods will occupy a big CALL space next week. This big stock is arriving slowly on account of overtaxed markets and Mr. Ramsay is now in Winnipeg rushing delayed shipments, but the

Opening Days

shall be worthy of this splendid store.

Get Ramsay's SPOT CASH prices.
If you don't you will lose out.

J. A. RAMSAY
"The Busy Store" Where the People Trade

Crown Lumber Coy.

Even if you need but a shelf phone the
CROWN.

Every order large or small receives our
prompt attention. Phones 11 & 36.

C. B. Hyndman
AGENT, GLEICHEN.

PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of.

This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home. There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Glorious and sunny all week.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Bogstie will bear watching. Read his ad.

David McBean has left on a short visit to Great Falls, Montana.

All Oddfellows should attend and have their wives bring cake to the social evening Monday.

The Indians say spring is here as they have seen gophers out. Mr. and Mrs. Gopher may be very sorry if they remain out.

W. Hayes' auction ad is on page 5 this issue and he has added his new 1917 Ford car to his sale, which takes place February 23.

The R.N.W.M.P. are very anxious to obtain recruits. Anyone anxious to join this unit can obtain particulars by calling at the Gleichen Barracks.

Mrs. J. H. Wright and Mr. J. J. Robinson have received word that two of their brothers who have been wounded in battle are now in England improving nicely.

O.S. Arrison is selling by auction all his horses and farm implements at his farm 12 miles south of Gleichen on Tuesday, Feb. 20. A. R. Tudhope will be the auctioneer.

A. Milkowsky's auction sale has been postponed to Tuesday, March 8th, when T. H. Beach will offer all his live stock, farm implements, household effects for sale. Read his ad.

Madames C. A. Klipper and A. Wilson left for Victoria, B.C., last Saturday in hopes a change may improve the formers health, which has been far from good for some time past.

The damaged portion of A. Janz's house has been re-built since the fire on a much larger scale and plastered throughout. No more fire traps for "Shorty", who now has one of the neatest and most comfortable homes in town.

Rumor has it that John C. Buckley is to be the candidate for the Non-Partisan League in the Gleichen constituency. We always did think John would come to some such end. For an Irishman he has not had a scrap for a long time.

Thursday evening Mrs. Hardwick gave a very enjoyable patriotic wist party to a number of her lady friends, as a result of which \$10 was raised for the Red Cross and \$10 for the Patriotic Fund. This is an example of giving while enjoying that is worthy of emulation.

W. H. Robertson was in town last week looking after his farm interests at Queenstown. He has been in Calgary since last summer, where he spent much of the time in a hospital. He is now much better and has moved his wife and family to Calgary with the intention of taking up some other business.

"It has been officially announced that James Staback, of Woodville, son of Postmaster Staback, has won a Distinguished Service Medal. He is a member of a machine gun section, and has been at the front since the early stages of the war." The foregoing is from the Evening Post of Lindsay, Ontario. James Staback is a brother of Mrs. G. W. Evans of Gleichen, who has five brothers enlisted.

McCrimmon & White have dissolved partnership, and J. L. McCrimmon takes over the Claresholm branch of their merchant tailor business, while R. W. White will be proprietor of the Gleichen store. They report a good business at each point and their many friends will join in wishing them every success. These two young men by hard work and close attention to business have built up two good businesses that merits acknowledgement and they not only deserve to succeed, but warrant the consideration of every fair-minded citizen.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN CANADA KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

In 1915 about 45,000 head of feeder cattle were taken from the Winnipeg stock yards for distribution among farmers in the Northwestern States, representing a serious loss to Western Canadian farmers.

We wish to assist in stopping this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. If you must sell, let us try to find you a buyer at home and build up your own district.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Furnish your body and make it fit to live in. We have the fine furnishings that will do the job right. Just come in and look around and your eyes will light on a necktie you will want or a nobby shirt you'd like to wear.

Hicks Trading Co.

AUCTION SALE

I have been instructed by Mr. N. N. Hayes to sell by public auction at his farm three miles north of Gleichen on

Thursday, March 1st

his entire stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and machinery and every thing that is found on a well equipped farm including household effects. Sale starts at 11 o'clock, lunch at noon. Terms cash and no reserve. Mr. Hayes is leaving Canada.

T. H. BEACH
Auctioneer

Auction Sale

Of horses and farm implements, the property of Mr. O. S. Arrison, who lives 12 miles south of Gleichen, Sec. 30, 20, 23 on

Tuesday, Feb. 20

TERMS:—All sums of \$30 and under cash. Ten months time given on over \$30 on approved lien joint notes, bearing 8 per cent interest. 6 per off for cash on sums over \$30.

Sale commences at 11 a.m. sharp. Lunch served

A. R. TUDHOPE
AUCTIONEER

WATCH THIS SPACE
for the announcement of
J. O. BOGSTIE

There will be interest in it for You